Presentation by
The Rhode Island Water Resources Board
To

The Special Legislative Commission

To Study All Aspects Of

The Kent County Water Authority

Daniel W. Varin, Chairman

Juan Mariscal, P.E. General Manager





Rhode Island Water Resources Board Organizational Structure

- Executive Agency within State Government
- Established in 1967
- RIGL Chapter 46-15, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.6, 15.7
- 10 member Board
 - Five Public Members
 - Including two Water Suppliers
 - Agricultural Council
 - DEM, DOH, DOA
- 9 staff members

RIGL 46-15-1: Legislative Declaration

- (6) "It shall be the duty of the water resources board to regulate:
 - the proper development,
 - protection,
 - conservation and
 - use of the water resources of the state."

RIGL 46-15.1-4: Purposes of the WRB

- To Establish Water Supply Facilities;
- To Lease those Facilities;
- To Contract for the Use of the Facilities; OR
- To Sell the Water from the Facilities and
- To carry out the power & duties set forth in this chapter

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Corporate Legislative Declaration

RIGL 46-15-1-1: RIWRB Corporate:

- A Body Politic and Corporate
- A Public Instrumentality of the State
- Distinct Existence from the State
- Not an Agency of State Government
- Members of RIWRB-Corporate are the same as the RIWRB

RIGL 46-15.1-4: Powers of WRBC

- (3) To Purchase, Hold and Dispose of Real Estate:
- (6) To Make Contracts:
- (9) To Apply & Contract for assistance (and grants) from the United States and others:
- (11) To invest & deposit funds:
- (12) To Establish, Operate & Maintain or Lease to Others or to Contract with Others Water Supply Facilities:
- (13) To Purchase and Sell Water

RIGL 46-15.1-4: Powers of RIWRB & RIWRBC

- (15) To acquire the sites, lands, dams, waters, water rights, easements & other property ... for reservoirs groundwater wells and land for pipes (and other related appurtenances)
- (16) To contract or purchase reservoirs, wells and well sites facilities (etc.) including existing facilities of public or private water systems;
- (17) To acquire assets and to effect the merger into itself of any corporations or other organization including public and private Systems

RIGL 46-15.1-19: Surface Reservoirs

- No funds may be used for the design or construction of any surface reservoirs without the approval of the general assembly
- The RIWRBC may not use its powers of eminent domain for the acquisition of sites for surface reservoirs without the approval of the general assembly

- RIGL 46-15.2-4:
- Water Facilities Assistance Program
 - (a) "There is hereby established in the water resources board a Rhode Island water facilities assistance program."
 - "...to assure proper and systematic development of coordinated water supply (facilities).

- RIGL 46-15.3-1.1: Findings
 - "To insure that water supply system management plans are prepared, maintained and carried out by each" water supply agency.
 - "Plans and their execution (shall) achieve effective and efficient conservation, development, utilization and protection of this finite natural resource."

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Legislative Declaration

RIGL 46-15.7

Management of the Withdrawal & Use of the Waters of the State

(4) The Water Resources Board is the state agency which manages the withdrawal and use of the waters of the state of Rhode Island



Rhode Island Water Resources Board Key Projects

- Water Supply System Management Plans
- Groundwater Protection Site Acquisition
- Supplemental Water Supply
- Water System Emergency Interconnections
- RI Public Drinking Water Protection Program (user fee surcharge program)

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Key Projects

- Bristol County Water Authority
 - -Water Treatment Facility Upgrade
 - -Shad Factory Pipeline Repair & Replacement
- Water Use and Availability Studies
- Big River Management Area
- Drought Management Planning
- Water Facilities Assistance
- Hydrologic Modeling Efforts



- Legal Authority: RIGL 46-15.3-1.1
 - "To insure that water supply system management plans are prepared, maintained and carried out by each" water supply agency.
 - "Plans and their execution (shall) achieve effective and efficient conservation, development, utilization and protection of this finite natural resource."

- Applicability
 - Suppliers which sell >50,000,000 gallons/year
 - (>~136,900 gpd)
- Submittals
 - First plans submitted to RIWRB in 1997
 - Updates Required:
 - Major: Every Five Years
 - Interim Updates: Every 30 months
 - Annual Reports

- Water Supply Plan Contents
 - Executive Summary & Goal Statements
 - Description of the Water Supply System
 - Water Quality Protection Component
 - Mapping Requirements (District, Source)
 - Supply Management
 - Demand Management (Current, Future)

- Water Supply Plan Contents continued
 - Emergency Management
 - Drought Management
 - Implementation Schedule
 - Financial Management
 - Coordination

- Agency Review of Plans: The Process
 - Plan Submitted to RI WRB
 - Reviewed By
 - Water Resources Board
 - Statewide Planning Program
 - Department of Health
 - Department of Environmental Management
 - Public Utilities Commission

- Agency Review: The Process
 - Review coordinated with
 - State Policies and Regulations
 - Local Comprehensive Plans
 - Affordable Housing Plans
 - Infrastructure Replacement Plans
 - Master Plans
 - Other Appropriate and Relevant Information, Data, Plans, etc.

- Agency Review: The Process
 - 180 Day Review Period
 - WRB forwards Plans to Review Agencies
 - 90 Days to Provide Comments to WRB
 - RI WRB coordinates all comments & completes review
 - Recommendation made to the WRB Board through the Public Drinking Water Protection Committee



Rhode Island Water Resources Board Water Management Program

RIGL 46-15.7

Management of the Withdrawal & Use of the Waters of the State

(4) The Water Resources Board is the state agency which manages the withdrawal and use of the waters of the state of Rhode Island

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Water Management Program

- Water Allocation Program Advisory Committee Created in June 2002
- Interdisciplinary group (60 150 persons)
 - Public agencies: federal, state, local
 - Water Suppliers
 - Affected Users & Businesses
 - Community & Environmental Groups
 - Academics

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Water Management Program WAPAC Mission

- Develop Recommendations To:
 - Manage ground and surface water withdrawals
 - Protect public health, safety & welfare
 - Provide fair and equitable allocation of water
 - Promote continued existence, diversity and health of wildlife and plants
 - Insure long-range considerations are paramount

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Water Management Program WAPAC Sub-Committees

Water Use Reporting	Fees & Rates
Integrated Water & Wastewater	Education, Outreach & Public Relations
Priority Uses	Streamflow
Water Rights/Regulatory Analysis	Impact Analysis
Out-Of-Basin Transfer	Joint Advocacy & Funding

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Water Management Program WAPAC Recommendations

- 84 Total Recommendations
- 21 Top Priority Recommendations
 - Data Elements
 - Management & Regulatory Elements
 - Financial & Funding Elements
 - Resource Conservation Elements
 - Education & Outreach Elements

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Water Management Program WAPAC Transition To RIWRB

- WAPAC Consensus Building Meetings
 - December 18, 2003 &
 - January, 2004
- WRB Strategic Planning Committee Workshop
 - January 29, 2004
 - Presentations by WAPAC Sub-Committee Chairs
- Adoption of Recommendations by RIWRB
 - February, 2004
 - April, 2004

RIWRB Water Management Program Accopted Recommendations

- Priorities Water Use Policy
- Water Management Program (Watershed-Based)
- Water Use Reporting
- Mandatory for Major Suppliers
- Voluntary for Minor and Self Suppliers
- Streamflow Working Group
- Develop Collaborative Education Program
- 15-person Implementation Team

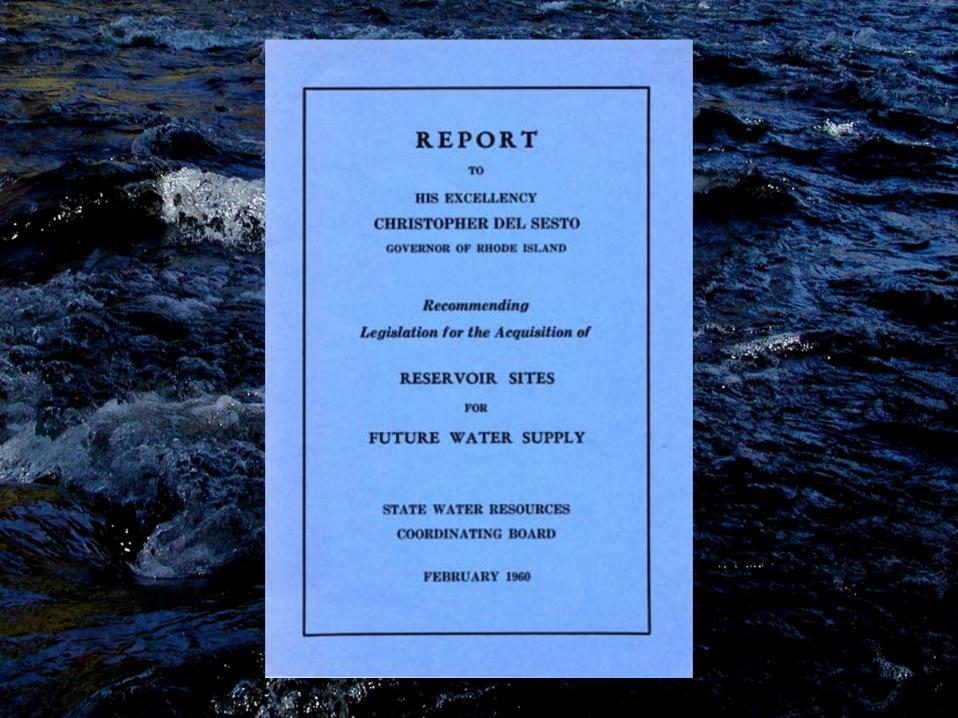




Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: History

- 1928: Project Conception: Legislative Commission Report: Water Resources of Rhode Island
- 1952: Water Resources Commission Report: Water Resources of Rhode Island
- 1957: Water Resources Coordinating Board: Feasibility of Development of Water Supply Reservoir
- 1960: WRCB Report & Recommended Legislation: Reservoir Sites for Future Water Supply)

 Continued



Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: History

1962: \$5M GO Bond Referendum:

Big River Reservoir Land Acquisition

Voters Rejected: 60% - 40%

1964: \$5M GO Bond Referendum:

Big River Reservoir Land Acquisition

Voters Approved: 58% - 42%

WHAT GOOD IS AN EMPTY GLASS?

Or a house, or an industrial plant, or a vegetable garden, or a fire hydrant, without water?

None whatever!

Water shortages happen here in Rhode Island. Water use in many communities had to be curtailed in the 1964 summer months. And water shortages will get worse until we do something about them.

Adequate water supply attracts industry—means more jobs. There's the future to plan for! Between 1950 and 1960 water consumption for the five principal Rhode Island systems rose 15%. It will continue to climb as population and industry grow.

Today we have around 860,000 people in Rhode Island. Experts predict that by 1980 the figure will be between 1,050,000 and 1,180,000. Two hundred thousand more people will need water! Today the average rate of use in the five principal Rhode Island cities is 130 gallons per day per person. By the time our children grow up it will be even higher!

"Let's do something about it-like getting water out of the ocean."

Desalting ocean or brackish water is economically feasible only when there's no less expensive way to get fresh water—in desert places, for instance—and if one can pay the price! Desalinized water production costs are as much as 15 times those of Providence production costs. Mr. Holton, Chief Engineer of the Providence Water Supply Board, recently estimated an industrialist's annual water bill of \$47,000 would cost \$617,000 if it had involved desalinized water. Not many industries would stay in Rhode Island—let alone come here!—at that price.

"Let's use our underground water supplies."

Rhode Island has important ground-water supplies. Our geological surveys of these supplies are extensive. However, experience has demonstrated that large demands for water supply are best-and most economically-served by surface reservoirs. Ground water adequately fills smaller needs. We need both.

"Then what do we do?"

Fortunately, in Rhode Island we still have a few untapped sources for large quantities of good, clean pure water. But a delay in acquiring the necessary reservoir areas can be costly. Already the delay since the 1960 proposal has added more than half a million dollars to the cost of acquisition! This increase will accelerate rapidly in the near future because of large industrial and residential development in these areas.

This is what the Water Reservoir Bond Issue is all about. It enables Rhode Islanders to act now for their future needs.

A well-known, respected, independent engineering firm has found these sites perfect for our purposes. Wood River forms an ideal catchment area; Big River an ideal catchment and storage basin. Used together they will yield more than 60 million gallons per day.

Until construction, the entire area will be under the jurisdiction of an agency appointed by the Governor-possibly Parks and Recreation. Reservoir development takes years from planning to realization. Recreation now, water supply later when needed. This is true conservation of natural resources.

"But the sites are too far away!"

No! Acquisition of the Big River-Wood River sites will benefit communities throughout the State-even towns across Narragansett Bay. Way back in 1915 a few farsighted people saw that Providence would eventually need the Scituate reservoir system. Even after 40 years that system is providing fine water to more than half the people of the state. By 1980 more reservoir area will be needed. Big River and Wood River will satisfy this statewide need!

DID YOU KNOW THAT

In the average home with running water we use water in the following amounts.

We use 5 gallons daily to wash, shave and brush our teeth.

Every minute a shower runs, 5 gallons are used.

Every flush of the toilet requires 5 to 7 gallons.

A load of laundry can use as much as 55 to 60 gallons of water for all 3 cycles—suds and 2 rinses.

Automatic lawn sprinklers use as much as 400 gallons per hour. Air conditioners, swimming pools, garbage disposals and automatic dishwashers put a heavy demand on the water supply.

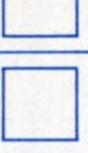
It is expected that the population of Rhode Island will climb between 21.8% and 37.1% by 1980.

Yet we are already short of adequate water supply in many parts of Rhode Island!

We need to act now for an ample supply of good, pure water for the future.

IT'S YOUR WATER RESERVOIR BOND ISSUE

APPROVE REJECT



Big River-Wood River Reservoir Site Acquisition State Bonds not exceeding \$5,000,000

(Chapter 133-Public laws of 1964)

"Shall the action of the general assembly, by an act passed at the January session, 1964, the short title of which is the 'Big River-Wood River reservoir site acquisition act,' granting authority for the issuance of bonds and temporary notes of the State in an amount not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), to finance the acquisition by the State of sites for the Big River-Wood River reservoirs and distribution facilities related thereto be approved and the issuance of bonds and temporary notes authorized in accordance with the provisions of said act?"

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: History

- 1970s: Two GO bond referenda rejected by Voters: 53% 47% & 85% 42%
 - 1980: GO bond referendum: Approved by Voters:
 - Reservoir Design: \$5.23M
 - **60% 40%**
 - 1984: Design 20% Complete
 - 1986: GO bond referendum: Approved by Voters:
 - Plans, Studies & Permitting: \$1.6M
 - **63% 37%**

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: History

- 1989: Water Coordinating Council Established
 - Initiates Statewide Water Study by A.D. Little
 - 1989: Governor DiPrete initiates Big River groundwater well development planning as a interim water supply source
 - 1990: EPA Questions Need for Big River Project
 - 1990 Statewide Water Study by A.D. Little Published

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: Estimated Costs

Year	Estimated Cost	Source
1967	\$19,500,000	M&E Report To WRCB: 3/15/1967
1968	\$30,000,000	WRB Report to Legislature: 2/1986
1977	\$44,834,000	Keyes Assoc. Letter to WRB: 6/21/1977
1980	\$100,300,000	Touche Ross Report: 5/10/1986
1984	\$135,000,000	Touche Ross Report: 5/10/1986
1984	\$157,444,000	KA/ME projection 11/1984
1985	\$203,100,000	Touche Ross Report: 5/10/1986
1989	\$281,796,000	KA/ME 80% Design Completion Estimate: 1/9/1989

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: Estimated Costs

Year	Estimated Cost	Basis
2006	~\$549,000,000	1989 KA/ME Estimate + 4% per year
2012	~\$750,000,000	Permitting, Design & Land Takings completed; Ready to Solicit Bids; 2006 + 4% per year + Additional Design Costs (8%)
2019	~\$990,000,000	Seven years for construction; Final cost = 2012 + 4% per year
2022	~\$1,110,000,000	Three years to fill Reservoir; Costs added to pay Interest on borrowings; Water sales begin

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir Artist Concept Based on 1989 Design

(Looking to the South)



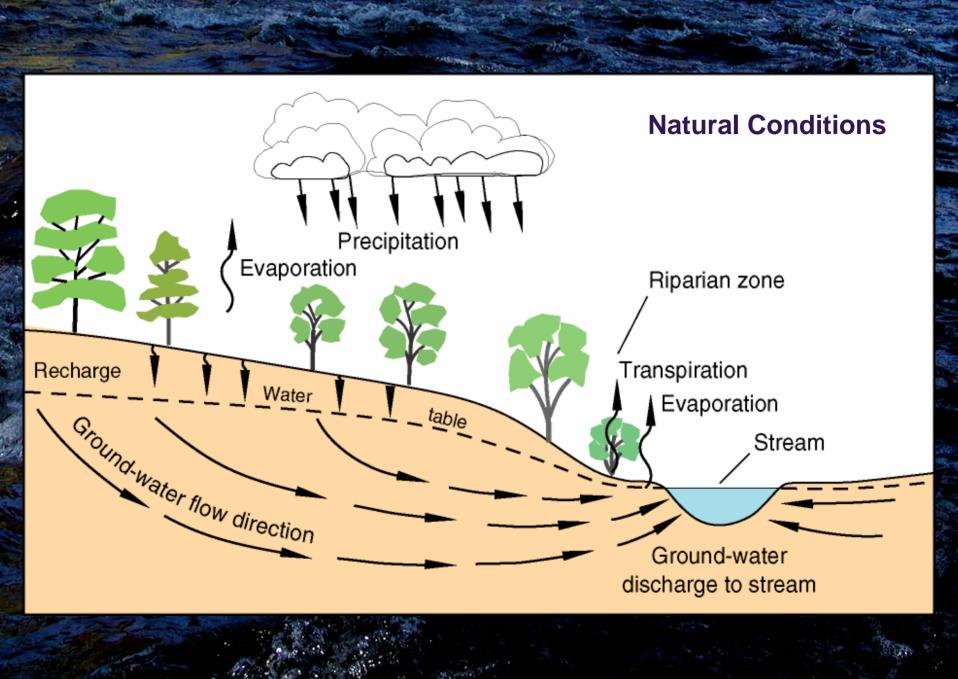
Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Reservoir: Economic Impacts

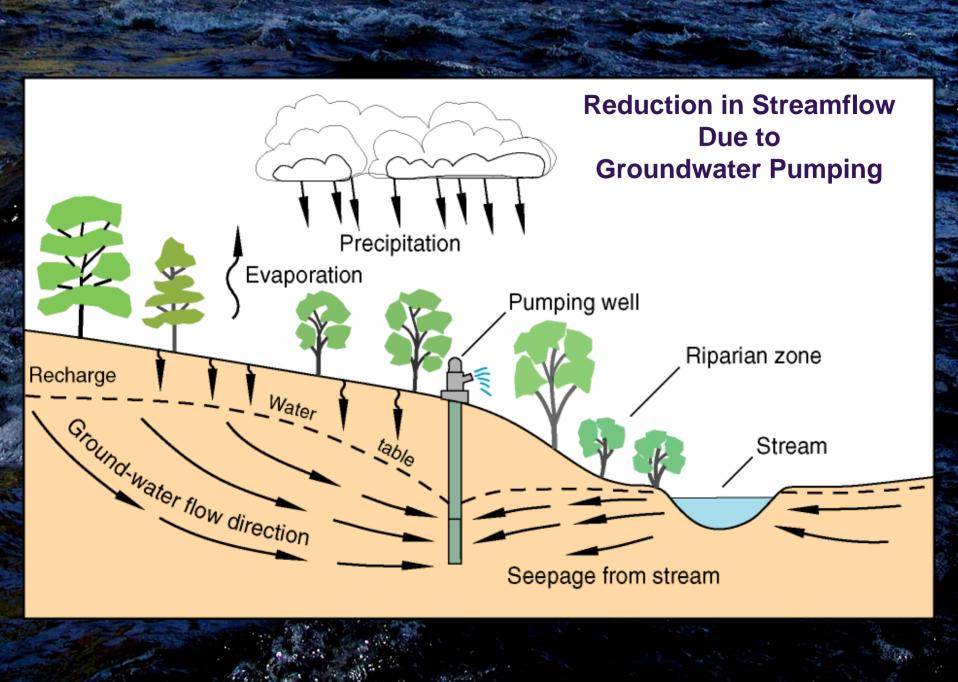
27 MGD	Average Daily Sales of Water
~\$80,000,000	Annual P&I Payments
	@ 5.15% for 30 years
~\$800 — 1,000 per year	Cost to "Typical" Residential User:
	Does NOT include
	 O&M, treatment or transmission costs
	 Debt Coverage Reserve
	Assumes the sale of 27 mgd of water every year

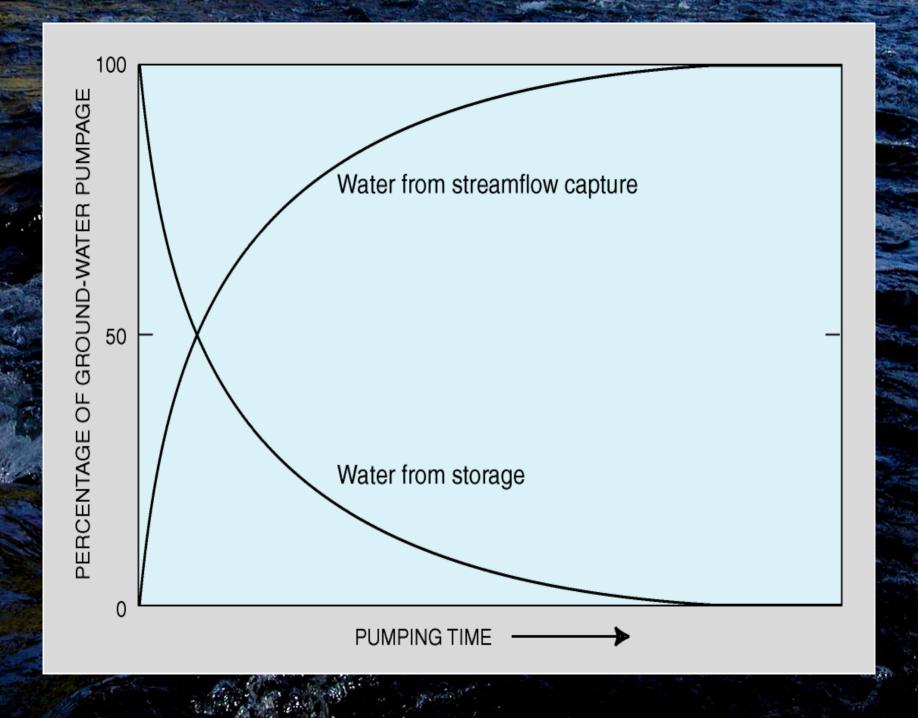
Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Management Area Open Space Legislation

- 1993 RIGL 45-36-1 BRMA "Open Space"
- RIGL 45-36-1: "Open Space" "any space the preservation or restriction of the use of which would ... Protect natural streams or water supply"
- 1996 RIWRB adopts Policies for public use of the BRMA lands to protect the future use of these lands as a water supply source
- 2006 Policies and Plan being studied and updated











Rhode Island Water Resources Board USGS Studies

- 1996: RIWRB establishes cooperative agreement with USGS
- Groundwater well development studies initiated
 - 1996 1998 Data collection
 - Since 1996 four major studies completed
 - defines the BRMA water supply capabilities

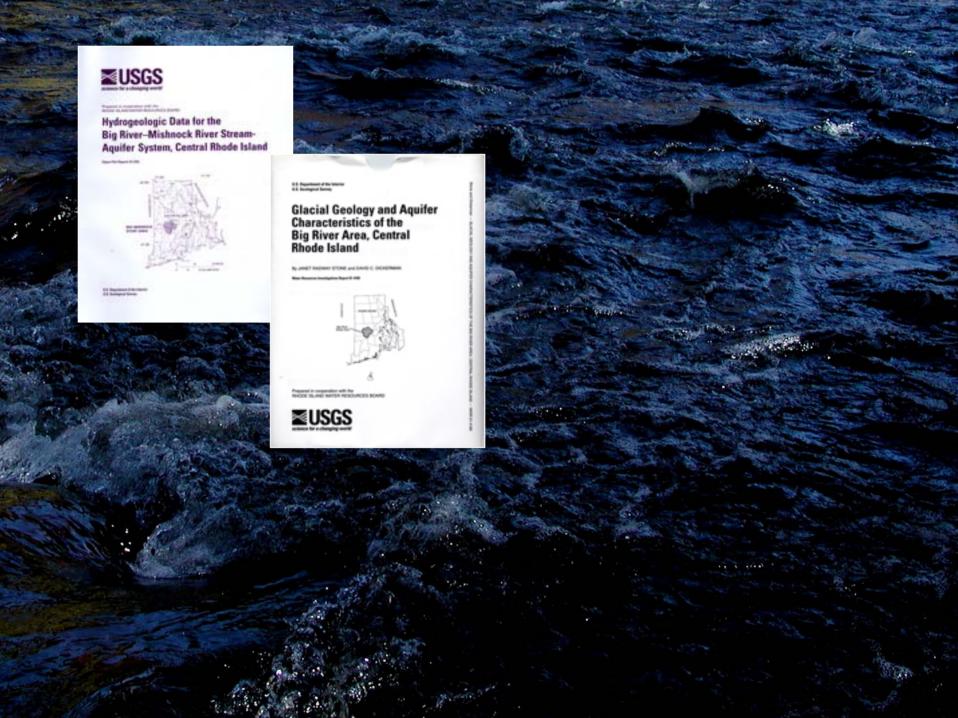




Prepared in cooperation with the RHODE ISLAND WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Hydrogeologic Data for the Big River–Mishnock River Stream-Aquifer System, Central Rhode Island

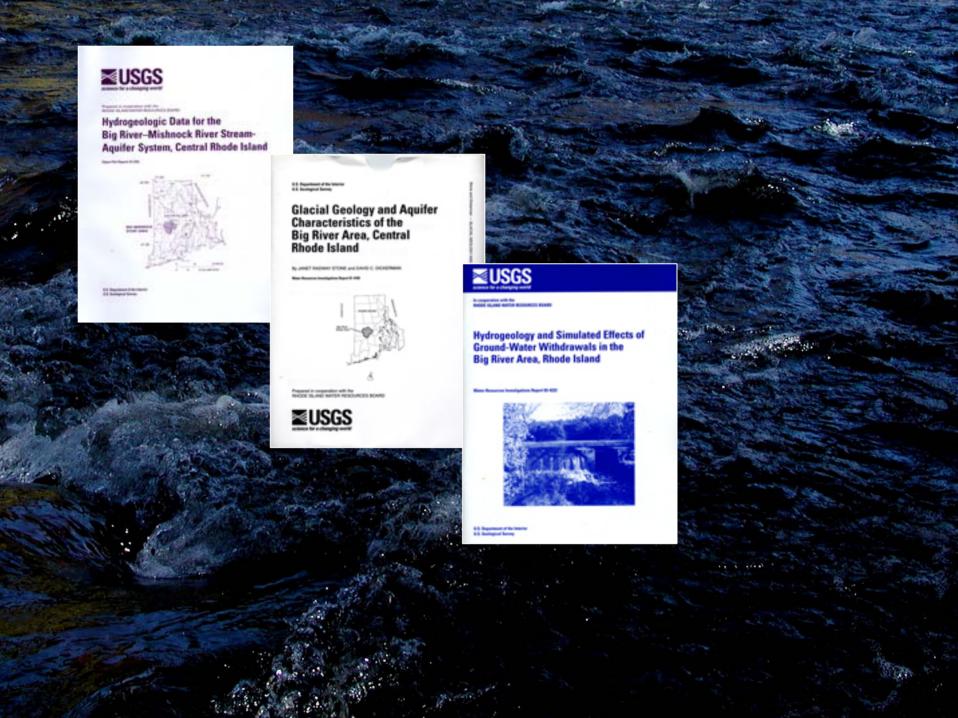
- Data affecting groundwater development
- Groundwater and surface water levels
- Subsurface conditions
- Stream discharge measurements
- Ground water quality data measurements



U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

Glacial Geology and Aquifer Characteristics of the Big River Area, Central Rhode Island

- Initial results on the aquifer system based on geologic and geophysical field studies
- Information to protect, develop and manage the Big River stream aquifer system
- The Big River network of rivers, brooks and lakes and ponds are in hydraulic connection with the aquifer



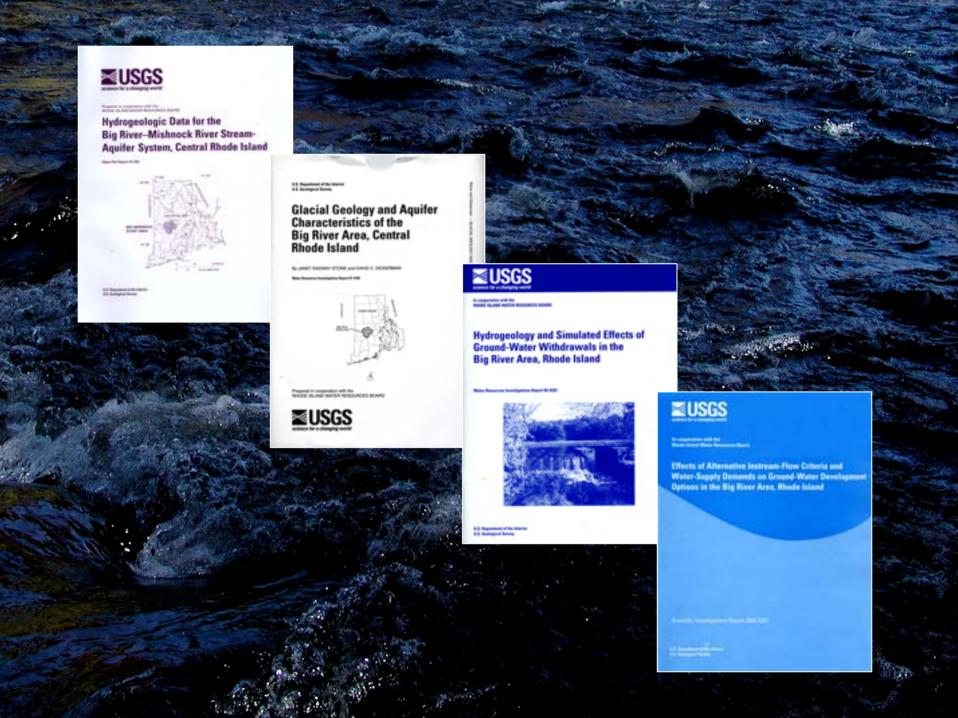




In cooperation with the RHODE ISLAND WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Hydrogeology and Simulated Effects of Ground-Water Withdrawals in the Big River Area, Rhode Island

- Provides the hydrology of the area
- Defined Numerical Simulation Models
- Potential effects of different withdrawal scenarios
- The three basins in the area (Big, Mishnock and Carr) are one single ground water resource
- The Carr Basin naturally loses water to the Mishnock







In cooperation with the Rhode Island Water Resources Board

Effects of Alternative Instream-Flow Criteria and Water-Supply Demands on Ground-Water Development Options in the Big River Area, Rhode Island

- Ground water flow simulation and optimization techniques were used to evaluate potential effects of instream-flow criteria and water supply demands
- Determined the amount of ground water that could be withdrawn from the three basins when constrained by streamflow requirements

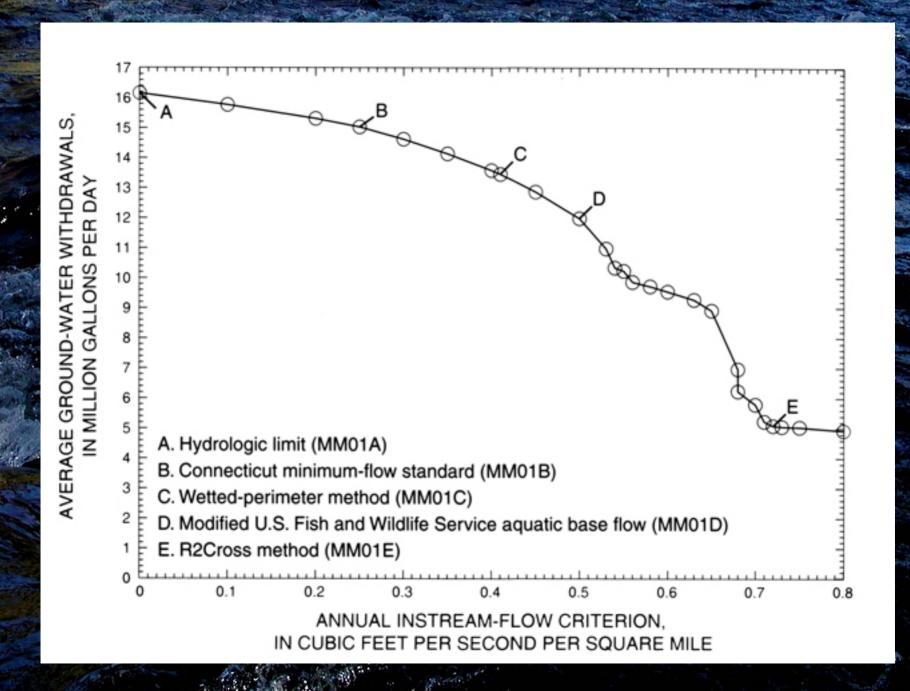
COLUMNS -PRICOMETER Groundwater Simulation Models EXPLANATION MODEL GRID SIMULATED STREAM CONSTANT-HEAD CELL INACTIVE CELL SPECIFIED FLOW FROM UPLAND AREAS TO AQUIFER-Flow is specified in layer 1 BOUNDARY OF ACTIVE AREA OF MODEL-No ground-water flow across this boundary r 41'36' SPECIFIED STREAM-INFLOW SITE COWASI SIMULATED PRODUCTION WILL

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Groundwater Wells: Well Evaluations

- 13 Wells Evaluated
 - 4 KCWA Mishnock Area
 - 3 Carr River Area
 - 6 Big River Area
 - (3 hypothetical)



- 31 Simulations Evaluated
 - Each with different streamflow criteria
- Hydraulic Limit = 16 mgd for all 13 wells
 - Pumping at this rate = no flow in streams



Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Groundwater Wells: Possible Water Production

- Possible Maximum Withdrawals:
 - Big River Area Only
 - 5 7 mgd (annual average daily basis)
 - 2 4 mgd (late summer average daily basis)
 - > 4 mgd possible if wells are pumped only in the summer months (average summer day basis)

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Groundwater Wells: Capital Costs

	Scenario I:	Scenario II:
	Treatment	NO Treatment
Phase I	\$18.65 M	\$15.38 M
Phase II	\$12.45 M	\$8,83 M
Total	\$31.10 M	\$24.21 M

- M All Costs in Millions of Dollars
- Preliminary Capital Costs based on 1999 conceptual design including wells, transmission lines, pumping facilities and treatment facility (in Scenario I)
- Preliminary Capital Cost Estimates based on 1999 RIWRB Business Plan

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Big River Groundwater Wells: Schedule

Highly Dependent on Resources Available

Task	Time of Completion
Update Engineering &	
Financial Plans	12 months
Environ. Studies, Prel.	
Engr., Permitting,	
Review, Approval	24 - 30 months
Final Design	12 months
Construction	24 - 30 months



Rhode Island Water Resources Board Statewide Water Usage Overview

- Rhode Island Public Water Supply
 - Serves 88% of State Population
 - 119.21 mgd
 - 28 "Major" Water Suppliers + Richmond + Block Island
 - Provide 98% of all Publicly-Supplied Water
 - 116.83 mgd
 - ~450 "Small" Public Systems
 - Provide 2% of all Water Used
 - 2.38 mgd
 - 15 Or More Service Connections

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Statewide Water Usage Summary

Water Use Type	Water Use MGD	Percent of Total Usage
Domestic, Industrial & Irrigation:	136 MGD	32%
Thermoelectric Power Production	293 MGD	68 %
Total Statewide Water Usage	492 MGD	100%

Above data reflects Average Annual Daily Usage

Rhode Island Water Resources Board PWSB Water Usage Summary

- PWSB Scituate System Serves:
 - Nearly 70% of State Population
 - 9 Public Water Systems + Providence System
 - 14 Communities
 - Legislatively Authorized to Provide Water to Additional Communities
 - Average Demand FY 2005: 69.3 mgd
 - Wholesale Customers
 - Retail Customers

Supplier	2005 Wholesale Purchases (mgd)
Bristol County Water Authority	3.70
East Providence Public Works	4.95
East Smithfield Water District	0.71
Greenville Water District	0.96
Johnston Water Control Division	0.37
Kent County Water Authority	8.02
Lincoln Water Commission	2.27
Smithfield Water Supply Board	0.89
Warwick	8.84

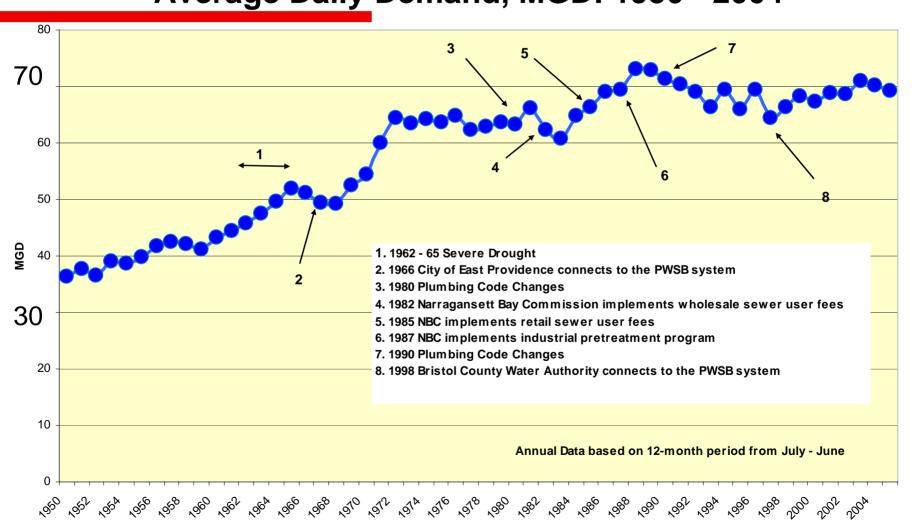
PWSB Scituate System

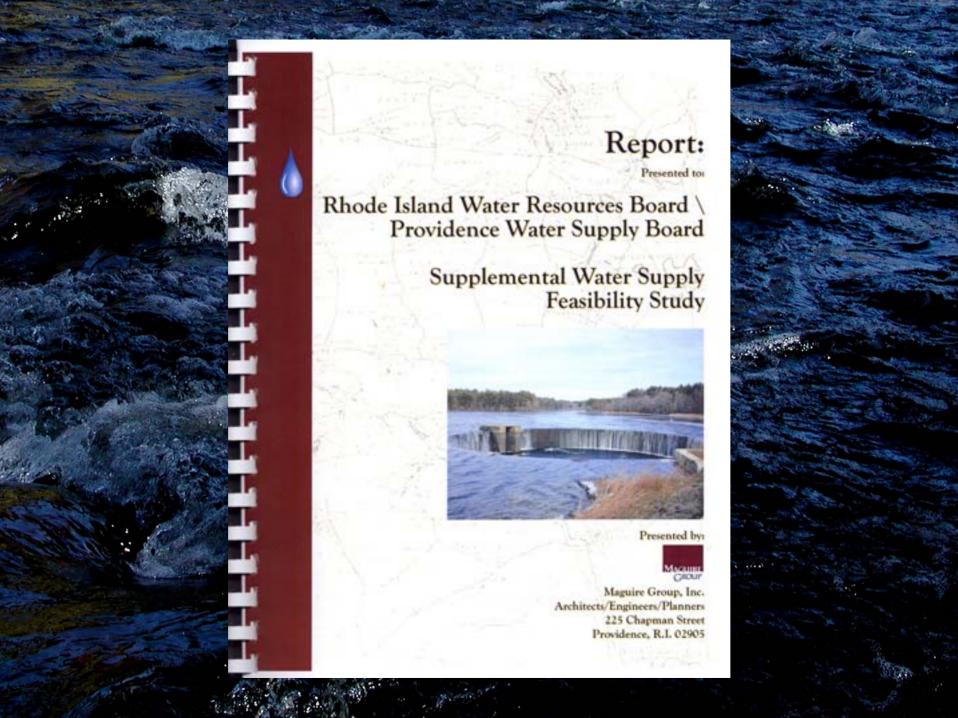
2005 Average Day Demand 69.3 mgd

Maximum Day Demand 119.1 mgd

Rhode Island Water Resources Board PWSB Scituate Reservoir

Average Daily Demand, MGD: 1950 - 2004





Rhode Island Water Resources Board Daily Demand: Average Vs. Maximum

Water Supplier	Average Day, mgd	Maximum Day, mgd
Cumberland	2.44	5.18
Narragansett	1.23	2.59
Newport	7.80	12.48
North Kingstown	3.90	6.60
North Tiverton	0.37	0.50
Pawtucket	13.05	21.16
Portsmouth	1.12	2.34
South Kingstown	0.40	1.02
Stone Bridge	0.51	0.98
United Water	2.75	4.87



Statewide (All Major Public Systems)

- Average: 116.66 mgd
- Maximum: 201.63 mgd
- Capacity: 229.80 mgd



- Present Supplies
 - Mishnock Groundwater wells
 - Hunt River wells
 - Providence Water Supply Board

- Three connections to the PWSB
 - Cranston: Oaklawn Avenue
 - Scituate: Clinton Avenue Pumping Station
 - Warwick: Bald Hill Road Pumping Station (Warwick water from PWSB)

- KCWA System Demand
 - Average Daily Demand: 10.46 mgd
 - Maximum Daily Demand: 19.84 mg

Water Source	Present Usage (% of Total)
Mishnock Wells	0%
Hunt River Wells	~10%
Providence Water	>80%

Hunt River Aquifer: August Withdrawals

Water Supplier	Hunt River Withdrawals
Quonset Dev. Corp.	~0.80 mgd (2004)
North Kingstown	~6.60 mgd (2005)
KCWA	~1.11 mgd (2005)
Total	~8.51 mgd

Does not include industrial and fish hatchery withdrawals

Withdrawals above 8,00 mgd may be a streamflow issue



Rhode Island Water Resources Board Local Desalination Project

- Brockton, MA Project
 - 10 years in discussion and planning
 - Facility to be located in Dighton, MA
 - On Taunton River
 - Will supply 15 -20% of Brockton water
 - 10 mgd facility
 - \$60 Million



- Development of Water Management System
 - Provide Water Data to Cities & Towns
 - Relate new Land Development Projects to Water Availability
 - Amend State Land Use Plan to include Water Related Factors



LAND USE 2025

Rhode Island State Land Use Polices and Plan State Guide Plan Element 152



Where Are We Going? Figure 121-01 (1) Developed and Protected Lands Figure 121-01 (2) **Current Trend** Scenario Legend Map Legend RI Town RI Town Boundaries Existing Development (1995) Existing Development (1995) Potential Development by 2025 Protected Lands(2005) / Urban Par Protected Lands(2005) / Urban Parks Open Water White = Undeveloped / Unprotected Lands White = Undeveloped / Unprotected Lands 1995 2025? R.I. Statewide Planning Program 1-06

- Big River Management Area
 - Establish Variable & Sustainable Level for Withdrawal of Groundwater in the BRMA
 - Determine Who & How to Develop BRMA groundwater
 - Reduce/Eliminate Trash Dumping at BRMA
- Long-Term Funding for Streamflow Gages

- Reduce Excessive Residential Water Use
 - Objective 65 gpcd
 - Manage and Reduce Peak Usage
- Implement Water/Wastewater Reuse & Recycle Programs
- Implement Consolidation/ Regionalization of Existing Small Water Systems
- Implement Collaborative Water Education Program

Continued ...

- Address Interstate Transfer of Water
 - Examples:
 - Bristol County Water Authority (MA)
 - Pawtucket Water Supply Board (MA)
 - Eleanor Slater Hospital: Wallum Lake (MA)
 - Westerly Water Department (CT)
- Global Climate Change

Rhode Island Water Resources Board Next Steps ... ?

- Change the Way We Manage Water
- Can't Assume Water will be Available
- Treat Water as the Priority Issue for the State
- Address/Modify Residential Use Patterns
- Support Land Use Planning Changes
- Institute Reuse & Recycling
- Implement Statewide Water Awareness Programs
- Implement RIWRB Priorities



